

### **AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION**

Please replace the paragraph beginning on **page 2, line 28, to page 3, line 21**, with the following:

The methods for detection of HPV and identification of HPV genotypes can be classified into two groups, i.e., direct detection of HPV DNA and detection of amplified HPV DNA. The methods for direct detection of HPV DNA include liquid hybridization (HYBRID CAPTURE® kit by Digene Diagnostics, Silver Spring, MD, USA), Southern blot and dot blot with HPV type-specific probes, filter in situ hybridization (FISH) and the like, and the methods for the detection of amplified DNA include type-specific PCR (polymerase chain reaction) and general-primer PCR. In particular, genotype analyses of amplified HPV DNA by general primer sets are commonly performed by employing dot blot hybridization, microtiter plate hybridization, or line probe assay. Among these methods, liquid hybridization by HYBRID CAPTURE® and line probe assay following general-primer PCR have been considered most suitable for diagnostic purposes. The line probe assay can detect about 20 different HPV genotypes by immobilized oligonucleotide probes on a nitrocellulose membrane, however, it lacks reliability due to low sensitivity and difficulties in data interpretation. Commercialized HYBRID CAPTURE® kit can detect HPV DNA in clinical samples without PCR amplification and distinguish between high-risk and low-risk HPV groups. However, the fact that HYBRID CAPTURE® kit cannot identify the genotypes of infecting HPV limits accurate risk determination since the risk factor amongst the high-risk HPV is not the same, in other words, intermediate-risk types are included in the high-risk group. Moreover, the use of RNA probe may pose low stability of the kit, and also possibility of contamination cannot be excluded.